

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE

NO. 7392

24 April 2026

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 2008
(ACT NO. 24 OF 2008)

DRAFT COASTAL MANAGEMENT LINE FOR NAMAQUA NATIONAL PARK IN TERMS OF
SECTION 25(1) READ WITH SECTION 25(5)(a)

I, Willem Abraham Stephanus Aucamp, the Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, hereby publish the Draft Coastal Management Line for the Namaqua National Park in terms of section 25(5), read with section 25(1), of the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008) for public comment. The Draft Coastal Management Line is set out in the schedule to this notice.

Any person may submit representations or comments on the Draft Coastal Management Line for the Namaqua National Park and is invited to do so within 30 calendar days of the date of publication of this notice in the *Gazette*, or newspaper, whichever is the later date. Comments received after this time may be disregarded. All representations and comments must be submitted in writing to the following addresses:


By post to: Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
Attention: Ms N Jukuda (Branch: Oceans and Coasts)
Private Bag X4390
CAPE TOWN
8002

By hand at: 2 East Pier Building, East Pier Road, Victoria & Alfred Waterfront, Cape Town

By email: njukuda@dfe.gov.za

Enquiries: Ms N Jukuda on njukuda@dfe.gov.za or 021 493 7045

The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment complies with the Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013). Comments received and responses to those comments are collated into a comments and response report, which will be made available to the public as part of the consultation process. If you have any objection to your name being made publicly available in the comments and responses report, please indicate this in your written comment and highlight that objection in **bold**.


MR WILLEM ABRAHAM STEPHANUS AUCAMP
MINISTER OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

SCHEDULE

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1. DEFINITIONS

A word or expression defined in the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008) has the same meaning in this document unless the context indicates otherwise, and—

“**CML**” means a coastal management line and coastal management lines, respectively, established in terms of section 25(1) read with section 25(5) of the Act;

“**competent authority**” has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the National Environmental Management Act;

“**dynamic coastal processes**” means all natural processes continually reshaping the shoreline and the near-shore seabed and includes—

- (a) wind action;
- (b) wave action;
- (c) ocean currents;
- (d) tidal action;
- (e) littoral active movement;
- (f) river flows; and
- (g) erosion and accretion events;

“**Namaqua National Park**” refers to all properties which comprise the Namaqua National Park initially declared as such in Government Notice No. 578 in *Government Gazette* 22414 dated 29 June 2001 in terms of the National Parks Act, 1976 (Act No. 57 of 1976) including all other properties deemed to form part of the national park in terms of the National Parks Act, 1976 and the Protected Areas Act;

“**Namaqua National Park CML**” refers to a coastal management line that is applicable within the Namaqua National Park;

“**Namaqua National Park Management Plan**” refers to the management plan for the Namaqua National Park compiled in terms of section 39 of the Protected Areas Act;

“**SANBI NBA 2018**” means the South African National Biodiversity Institute’s National Biodiversity Assessment completed in 2018;

“**SANParks**” means South African National Parks governed in terms of the Protected Areas Act; and

“**the Act**” means the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008).

2. PURPOSE AND DECLARATION

2.1 The Act provides for the declaration of CMLs in terms of section 25.

2.2 Section 25(5), read with section 25(1) of the Act, empowers the Minister, after consultation with the MEC, to established a CML—

- (a) to protect coastal public property, private property and public safety;
- (b) to protect the coastal protection zone;
- (c) to preserve the aesthetic values of the coastal zone; or
- (d) for any other reason consistent with the objectives of the Act.

2.3 Section 25(5) of the Act obliges the Minister, after consultation with the relevant MEC, to exercise the powers and perform the functions in section 25 if those powers relate to an area that is a national protected area as defined in the Protected Areas Act, as is the case with Namaqua National Park.

2.4 A single, interrupted CML is hereby established in terms of section 25(1)(a), (b), (c) and (d), read with section 25(5) of the Act, within the boundaries of the Namaqua National Park to—

- (a) protect and enhance public access to coastal public property;
- (b) maintain and enhance the functioning of coastal ecosystems and its ecological features;

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- (c) discourage inappropriate development in sensitive coastal areas in order to ensure public safety and sustainable development;
 - (d) preserve the aesthetics or 'sense of place', including the visual integrity of the coast;
 - (e) minimise the human and environmental conflicts that occur in the coastal areas of the Namaqua National Park Management;
 - (f) provide measures to control and manage development to avoid coastal risks and vulnerability emanating from coastal processes, such as sea level rise, that could impact property, human life, social dynamics, and economic opportunities; and
 - (g) provide additional mechanisms for preserving coastal spaces that have social importance, such as cultural and heritage sites, as identified in the Namaqua National Park Management Plan.
- 2.5 CML regulations aimed at utilising the CML as a regulatory enforceable mechanism to prohibit or restrict development occurring seaward of the CML within that national park, as contemplated by section 25(1A) will be prescribed in due course and informed by the developmental risk management guidelines below.
- 2.6 The Namaqua National Park CML informs and must be read in conjunction with the zonation of the Namaqua National Park as set out in the Management Plan. Section 41(2)(g) of the Protected Areas Act stipulates that a management plan must contain the "*zonning of the area indicating what activities may take place in different sections of the area, and the conservation objectives of those sections...*". In combination with the Namaqua National Park CML and any future CML regulations, the Namaqua National Park's zonation therefore acts as the primary determinant of suitable coastal developments and coastal activities within the Namaqua National Park.
- 2.7 The purpose of the Namaqua National Park CML is to highlight risks which must be taken into account by SANParks when evaluating whether or not to approve the conducting of activities located seawards of the CML and to aid generally in minimising the impacts of infrastructure on the natural environment in line with SANParks' conservation objectives.

- 2.8 The CML guides the development of new infrastructure and the maintenance of existing infrastructure located seaward of the CML.

3. APPLICABLE AREA

The CML is applicable within the boundaries of the Namaqua National Park and will be managed by SANParks on behalf of the Minister.

4. DEVELOPMENTAL RISK MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- 4.1 The following risk management guidelines are applicable to a **NEW INFRASTRUCTURE** development within the Namaqua National Park.

4.1.1 A proponent of a new infrastructure development seaward of the Namaqua National Park CML should demonstrate that the following principles have been considered in relation to the proposed development:

- (a) the proponent sought to avoid the development of the proposed infrastructure seaward of the Namaqua National Park CML but there are sound reasons why this cannot be achieved, which are articulated in the development proposal;
- (b) the footprint of the proposed development area is only located seaward of the Namaqua National Park CML to the extent that this is necessary for the structural integrity, safety and the aesthetic value of the development, which cannot be achieved by locating the development landward of the CML;
- (c) the impact of predicted hazards to the proposed development will be minimised by employing suitable design modifications, for example, the use of stilts; and
- (d) the impacts of the proposed development on the environment will be mitigated.

4.1.2. SANParks should only develop or approve the development of infrastructure seaward of the CML—

- (a) if the proposed infrastructure, by its nature, requires it to be situated seaward of the CML; or

Where maintenance is not considered feasible or uneconomical by SANParks or the competent authority, upon application for environmental authorisation, SANParks may completely remove that infrastructure where this is the most appropriate option.

- 4.2.3 Should the maintenance of existing infrastructure be considered feasible or economical, SANParks must—
- (a) prepare a plan within 10 years of the publication of this CML which is aligned with the Namaqua National Park Management Plan to provide for the modification of structures to reduce any adverse impacts from coastal processes; and
 - (b) develop a plan within 10 years of publication of this CML which addresses the movement of infrastructure that is at risk of being adversely impacted by coastal processes to locations landward of the CML.

5. METHODS APPLIED

The following hierarchy of methods were considered when determining the appropriate location of the Namaqua National Park CML:

- (a) use of the best scientific information available, such as modelled risk scenarios to inform the position of the line, taking into account dynamic coastal processes and flooding;
- (b) use of nationally recognised data and information as proxies, such as the 5m contour line where accurate flood information for an estuary is not known; SANBI's NBA 2018 mapped boundaries of the estuarine functional zone was used;
- (c) where reliable data is available to, e.g., allow for differentiating between the risks associated with floodplains versus gorges along estuaries, modifying the line accordingly, and
- (d) use of historic records for the Namaqua National Park, including data and local knowledge on areas known to be highly vulnerable and at risk of, or protected from, dynamic coastal processes, to inform and modify the position of the CML if required.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE NAMAQUA NATIONAL PARK'S COASTAL MANAGEMENT LINE

- 6.1 The CML established in the Namaqua National Park is set out in **Annexure 1** which lists its descriptions. In addition to coordinates, Annexure 1 also contains a description of where the start and endpoint of the CML is within the Namaqua National Park's boundaries.
- 6.2 The descriptions in Annexure 1 are to be read together with the maps in **Annexure 2** which show where the line is located.

7. IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW

- 7.1 The CML is established only within the Namaqua National Park's boundary.
- 7.2 The management authority responsible for the management of the CML in the Namaqua National Park is SANParks.
- 7.3 The CML established in the Namaqua National Park must be reviewed in combination with the review of the Namaqua National Park's management plan, but the review must occur within 10 years from the establishment of the CML. In accordance with section 25(1) of the Act, the Minister must amend the CML—
- (a) to protect coastal public property, private property and public safety;
 - (b) to protect the coastal protection zone;
 - (c) to preserve the aesthetic values of the coastal zone; or
 - (d) for any other reason consistent with the objectives of the Act.

8. DATA ACCESSIBILITY

The maps and associated documents can also be viewed at the following links:

- (a) DEA Coastal viewer: <https://mapservice.environment.gov.za/Cml>
- (b) SANParks website: <https://sanparks-gis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html>

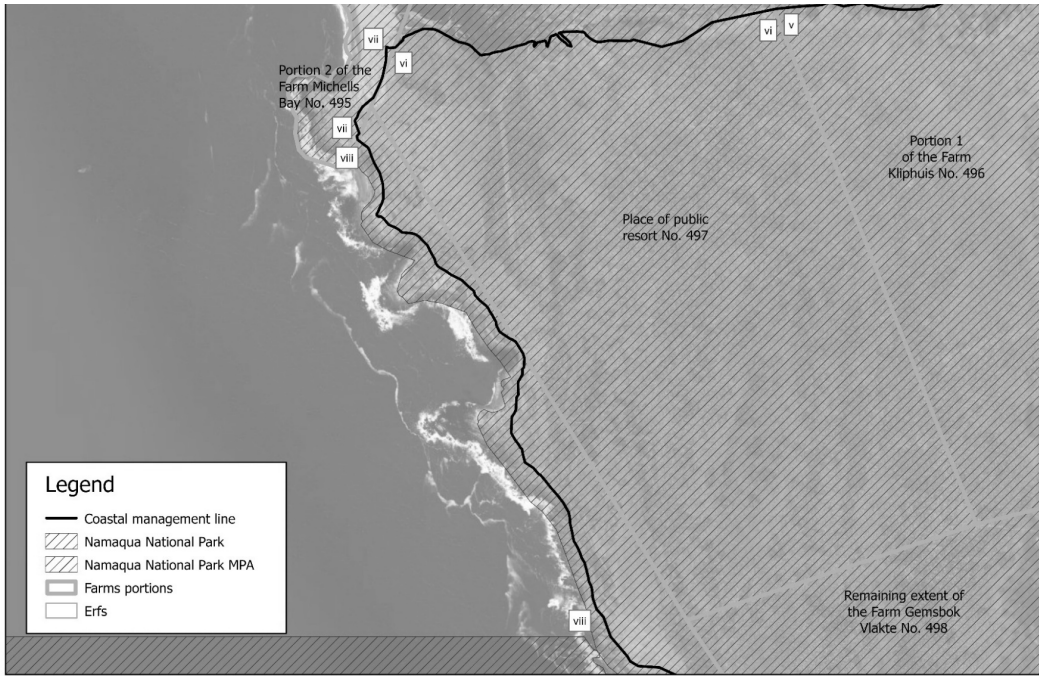
Annexure 1

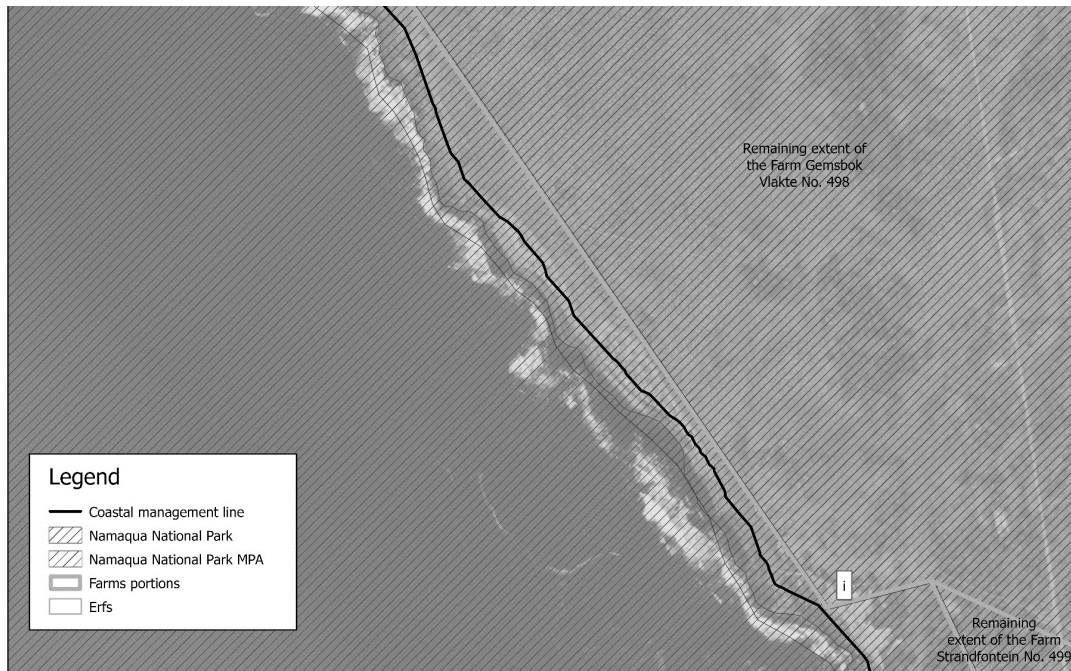
Zones (map illustration)	Map no.	Location on map (Area or Municipality)	NAMAQUA NATIONAL PARK CML description
Zone A	1A	Namakwa district municipality	i)The CML starts at the northwest boundary of Portion 2 of Farm Michells Bay No. 495 and follows a curvilinear line within Portion 2 of Farm Michells Bay No. 495. It ends on the northwest of the common boundary between Portion 2 of Farm Michells Bay No. 495 and the remaining extent of Farm Mitchells Bay No. 495. This portion is 0.35km in length.
			ii)The CML starts at the northeast boundary of Portion 2 of Farm Michells Bay No. 495, in a straight line for 0.01 km in length to the boundary of the farm Place of public resort 497
			iii) The CML starts at the north-west boundary of the Farm Place of public resort No. 497 and follows a straight line to the boundary of the estuarine functional zone, between the remaining extent of Farm Michells Bay No. 495 and the Farm Place of public resort No. 497 for 0.17km.
			iv) The CML starts at the northwestern boundary of the Farm Place of public resort No. 497 and follows a curvilinear line along the estuarine functional zone for 1.6km to the intersection of Portion 1 of the Farm Kliphuis No. 496.
			v) The CML starts western boundary of Portion 1 of the Farm Kliphuis No. 496 and follows a curvilinear line within the property, around the estuary, back to the western boundary.
			vi) The CML starts intersection of the Farm Place of public resort No. 497 and the western boundary of Portion 1 of the Farm Kliphuis No. 496 and follows a curvilinear line for 2.17km within the property, to the eastern boundary of Portion 2 of Farm Michells Bay No. 495.

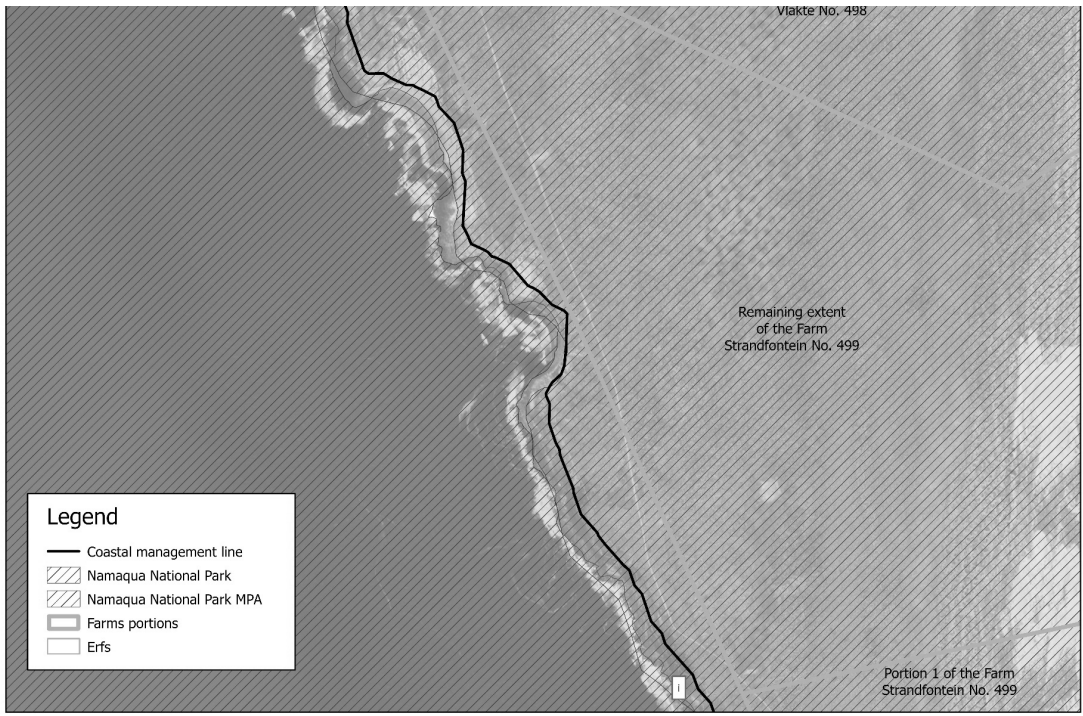
			<p>vii) The CML starts on the eastern boundary of Portion 2 of Farm Michells Bay No. 495 and follows a curvilinear line to the northern boundary of the admiralty zone for 0.5km.</p> <p>viii) The CML starts in the northern boundary of the admiralty zone and follows a curvilinear line for 2.9km and ends adjacent to the intersection of the Farm Place of public resort No. 497 and the remaining extent of Farm Gemsbok Vlake No. 498.</p>
	2A	Namakwa district municipality	<p>i) The CML starts in at the admiralty zone, opposite the intersection on the common boundary between the Farm Place of public resort No. 497 and remaining extent of Farm Gemsbok Vlake No. 498 and follows a curvilinear line in the admiralty zone for 3.3km and ends adjacent to the intersection of remaining extent of Farm Gemsbok Vlake No. 498 and remaining extent of Farm Strandfontein No.499.</p>
Zone B	1A	Namakwa district municipality	<p>i) The CML starts in the admiralty zone, adjacent to the intersection of remaining extent of Gemsbok Vlake 498 and remaining extent of Farm Strandfontein No.499, it follows a curvilinear line southward for 4.6km and ends in the admiralty zone, adjacent to the intersection of remaining extent of Farm Strandfontein No. 499 and portion 1 Farm Strandfontein No. 499.</p>
	2A	Namakwa district municipality	<p>i) The CML starts in the admiralty zones, adjacent to the intersection of remaining extent of remaining extent of Farm Strandfontein No.499 and portion 1 Farm Strandfontein No.499, it follows a curvilinear line for 1.7km and ends in the admiralty zones adjacent to the intersection of the properties portion 1 Farm Strandfontein No. 499 and portion 2 Farm Strandfontein No. 499.</p> <p>ii) The CML starts in the admiralty zones, adjacent to the intersection of portion 1 of Farm Strandfontein No. 499 and portion 2 Farm Strandfontein No. 499, follows a curvilinear line for 4.8km and it ends at the intersection between the admiralty zone and portion 2 Farm Strandfontein No. 499.</p>

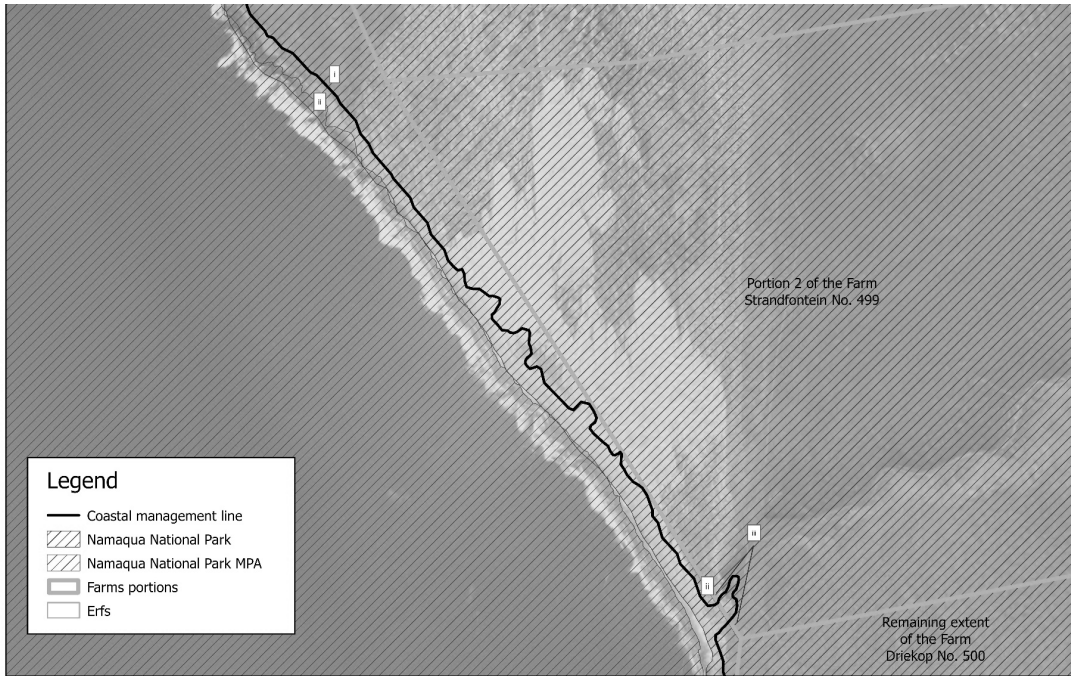
			iii) The CML starts at the intersection between the admiralty zone and portion 2 Farm Strandfontein No. 499 and follows a curvilinear line for 0.6kms around the micro estuary, back to the intersection between the admiralty zone and portion 2 Farm Strandfontein No. 499.
Zone C	1A	Namakwa district municipality	i) The CML starts at the intersection between the admiralty zone and portion 2 Farm Strandfontein No. 499 and follows a curvilinear line for 7.1 km and ends at the intersection between the admiralty zone and the remaining extent of Farm Driekop No. 500.
			ii) The CML starts at the intersection between the admiralty zone and the remaining extent of Farm Driekop 500 and it follows a curvilinear line for 0.9km and ends at the intersection between the admiralty zone and the remaining extent of Farm Driekop 500, further south.
			iii) The CML starts at the intersection between the admiralty zone and the remaining extent of Farm Driekop No. 500, it follows a curvilinear line for 0.83 km and ends at the admiralty zone, adjacent to the intersection between remaining extent of Farm Driekop No. 500and Farm Kwass No. 501.
	2A	Namakwa district municipality	i) The CML starts in the admiralty zone, adjacent to the intersection between remaining extent of Farm Driekop No. 500 and Farm Kwass No. 501, it follows a curvilinear line for 1.1km and ends at the intersection of Farm Kwass No. 501 and the admiralty zone.
			ii) The CML starts at the intersection of Farm Kwass No 501 and the admiralty zone and follows a curvilinear line for 0.9km and ends at the boundary between Farm Kwass No 501 and the admiralty zone.
			iii) The CML starts at the intersection of Farm Kwass No 501 and the admiralty zone and follows a curvilinear 1.2km and ends at the boundary between Farm Kwass No 501 and the admiralty zone.

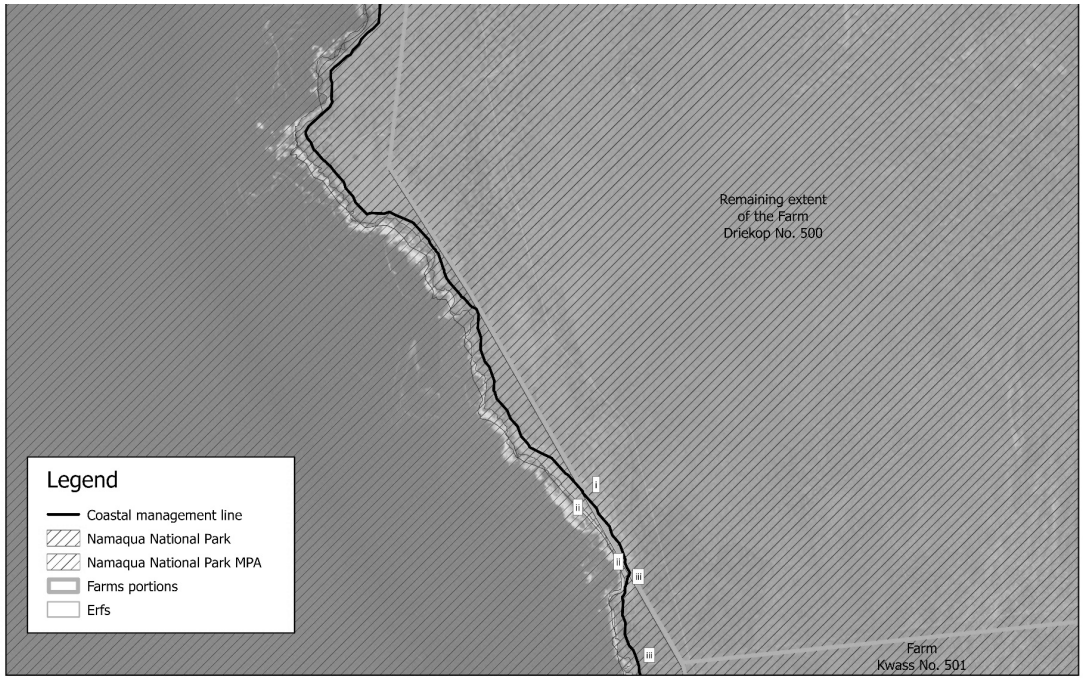
			iv) The CML starts at the boundary between Farm Kwass No 501 and the admiralty zone and follows a curvilinear line through Farm Kwass No 501 for 3.4km and ends at the intersection between the admiralty zone and Farm Kwass No 501.
Zone D	1A	Namakwa district municipality	i) The CML starts at the intersection between the admiralty zone and Farm Kwass No 501 and follows a curvilinear line for 5.7km in the admiralty zone adjacent to the intersection between Farm Kwass No 501 and Farm Kwass No. 548.
	2A		i) The CML starts at the intersection between Farm Kwass No. 548 and Farm Kwass No 501, it follows a curvilinear line through the admiralty zone for 12.3 km and ends at the intersection of portion 1 of Farm Klipkuil No. 547 at the Groen River estuary.
Zone E	1A	Namakwa district municipality	i) The CML starts at the intersection of portion 1 of Farm Klipkuil 547 at the Groen River estuary and follows a curvilinear line northward along the estuarine functional zone for 1.7km and ends at the intersection between portion 4 of the farm Klipkuil 547 and portion 1 of the farm Klipkuil 547.
			ii) The CML starts at the southwestern corner of portion 4 of the Farm Klipkuil No. 547, follows a curvilinear loop along the estuarine functional zone for 1.3km and ends in the southeastern corner of portion 4 of the Farm Klipkuil No. 547.
			iii) The CML starts in the southeastern corner of portion 4 of the Farm Klipkuil No. 547 follows a curvilinear line along the estuarine functional zone for 2.2 km and ends at the bank of the Groen river estuary.

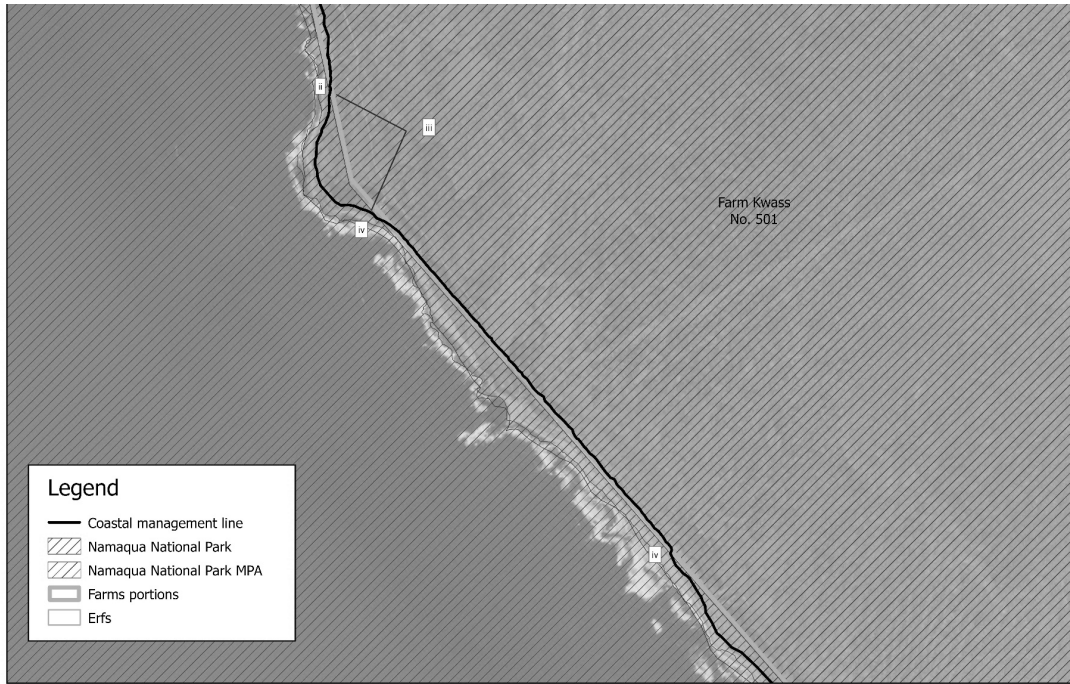


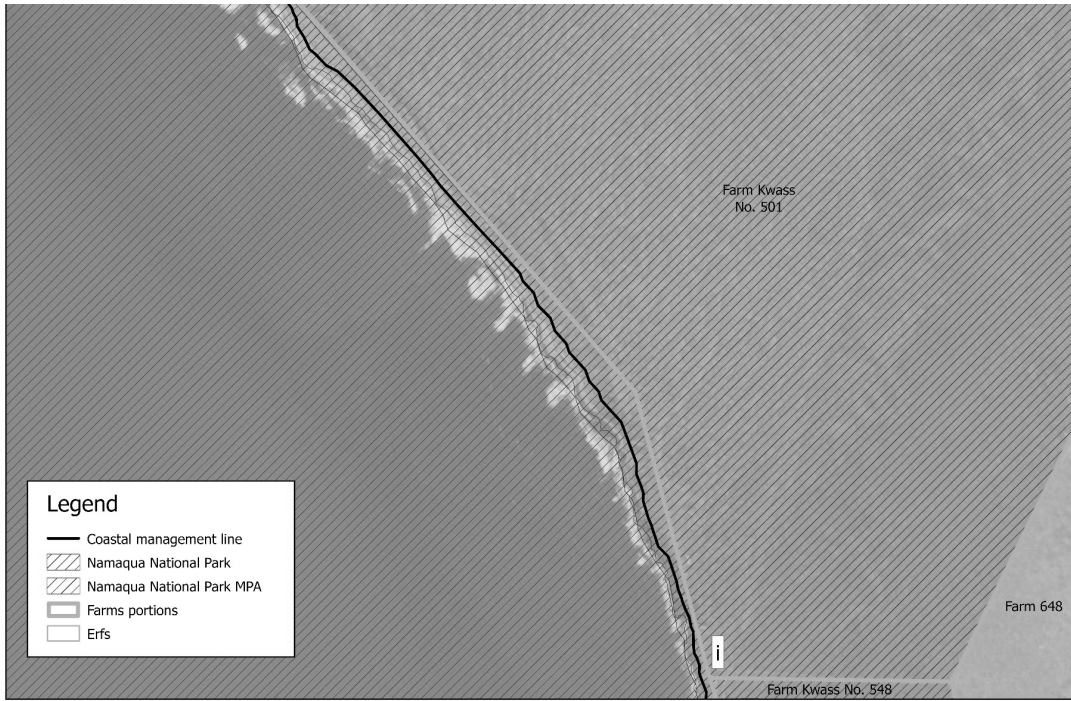


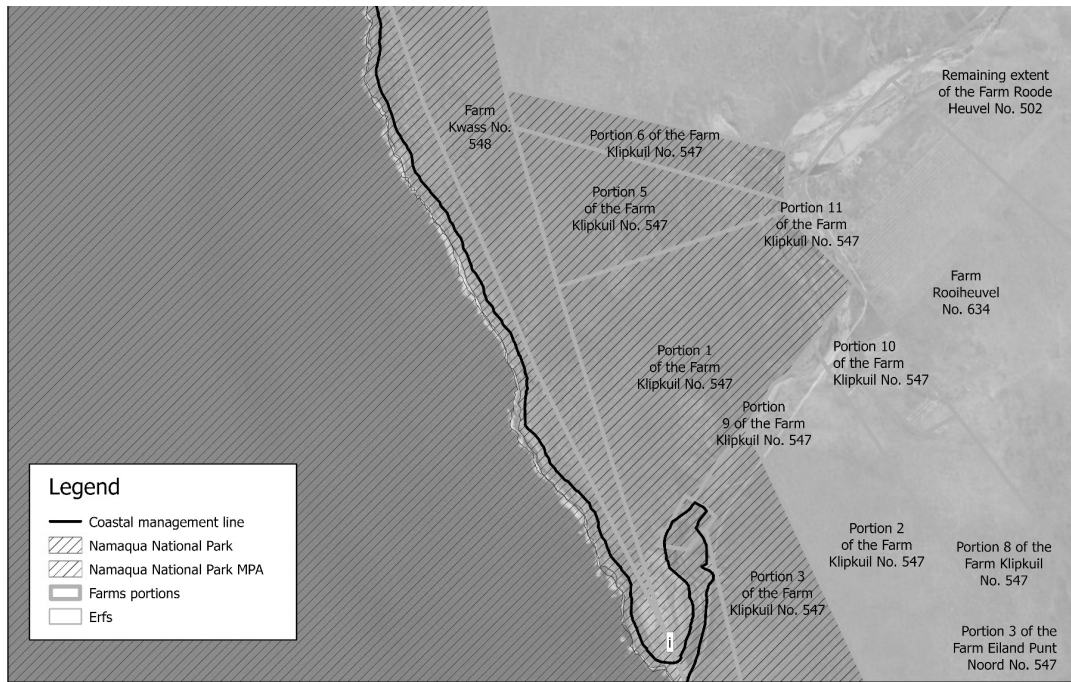


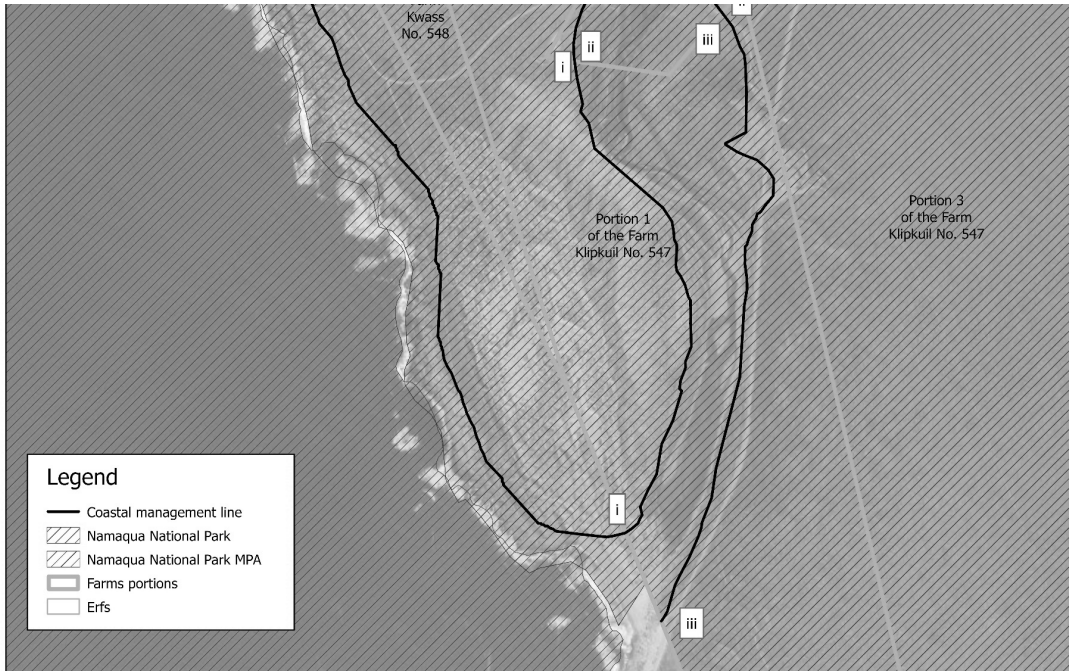














**forestry, fisheries
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Memorandum of Motivation: Publication of Draft Coastal Management Line (CML) for the Namaqua National Park

1. Background and Scientific Basis for the Delineation

The National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008) (ICM Act) provides for the establishment of Coastal Management Lines (CMLs) to regulate, manage, and restrict development and other activities in areas that are vulnerable to dynamic coastal processes.

The draft CML for Namaqua National Park has been delineated through a scientific process that considered coastal vulnerability, projected sea-level rise, erosion risk, and the protection of sensitive coastal ecosystems.

The methodology applied included:

- coastline change analysis and erosion risk modelling;
- assessment of sea-level rise scenarios and storm surge impacts;
- identification of ecologically sensitive zones within the park; and
- GIS-based mapping to accurately delineate the proposed line.

This approach ensures that the draft CML is evidence-based, precautionary, and consistent with national coastal management principles. The primary objective is to safeguard the ecological integrity of the national park, protect public safety, and support sustainable coastal land-use planning.

2. Consultation

During the development of the draft CML for Namaqua National Park, officials from the Northern Cape Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development, and Land Reform were engaged through technical meetings and consultations. Their inputs and expertise were incorporated into the delineation process.



In addition, and in compliance with section 25(2) of the ICMA, a formal letter will be submitted to the MEC responsible for Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development, and Land Reform in the Northern Cape Province. The ICM Act requires that potentially affected cabinet ministers, local municipalities, the MEC of the relevant province and the public at large be consulted about the proposed establishment of the CML. To this end, the Department will publish notices in relevant newspapers and a notice in the Gazette notifying the public of the availability of the CML for comment.

3. Statement on the Nature of Publication

The CML is a delineation of a line to guide South African National Parks on coastal development within national parks. The Department will develop regulations at a later stage as contemplated by section 25(1A). The public is invited to provide comments, inputs, and recommendations. These contributions will inform the refinement and finalisation of the Namaqua National Park CML.

4. Confirmation of Transparency and Exemption Reference

The Presidency has granted an exemption from conducting a socio-economic impact assessment for the publication of the CML, subject to the condition that the publication of the CML be accompanied by this memorandum.